

# THE HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

Established March 4, 1885. Made Famous in the Story of "Jonathan and His Continent," by Max O'Reil.

SPENCER COOPER, Owner and Editor.

"Of a Noisy World, With News From All Nations Lumbering at His Back,"

\$1.00 A YEAR, Always in Advance

THIRTEENTH YEAR.

HAZEL GREEN, WOLFE COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1897.

NUMBER 3.

## ISSUE OF PRIVATE RAG MONEY.

### Latest Scheme to "Restore Prosperity" and Re-Establish a "Sound Financial" Policy.

The financial schemes of the self-styled sound money party begin to develop themselves. During the presidential campaign we heard from that source very little of recommendation or suggestion. The professed sound money leaders had no measure to present. They were very sure that everything now in existence was wrong and ought to be destroyed, but they had no substitute ready. They were quite confident that the greenbacks were a curse, and that the silver dollars and the silver certificates were a curse. They only knew that there should be no legal tender money but gold, and no paper money but that of the banks.

The bankers have for several years been discussing various schemes to give themselves a monopoly of the paper currency. At their national gatherings they have listened to various wild schemes in this direction. They have been trying to get rid of the requirements to deposit United States bonds in the treasury as security for the government's guarantee of their bank notes. The big chiefs of the money power kept the bankers muzzled last autumn while fighting against free coinage, because they could not afford to allow their rotten schemes come to light. But when the election was over these nimble gentlemen commenced to move. The Indianapolis convention of bankers and of delegates from boards of trade and all sorts of commercial associations gave vent to the longing desires and hopes of the rag-money power. That body appointed a committee to inaugurate the revolution which should abolish all money except that made of rags and that made of gold. Their cry was: "Down with the paper currency of the government, and up with the paper notes of the banks." This committee is now in Washington instructing congress how to bring on this financial millennium. The two great principles involved are: gold coin, only, for the payment of debts, and an "elastic" bank currency which will help the people to get into debt, so that the gold sharks can rob them of their property when they need the gold with which to pay their debts. The gold dealers and the rag moneyeers are all in the same interest though they generally try to seem separate from each other. It is the business of the rag money promoters to make it easy for men who have property securities to get into debt to the full amount of the security they can give by mortgaging or otherwise pledging their property. A borrower would always be satisfied to borrow the "elastic currency" provided for him by the banks. But he would be compelled to pay in gold whenever required to do so, because that would be only legal tender money. The struggle between spendthrifts and usurers is an unending one, and with spendthrifts and usurers class all who stake their fortunes on great business enterprises.

These observations are suggested by two bills which were introduced in the house of representatives on the 27th of March. The tariff bill was then grinding along in that body toward the inevitable hour, five days later, when it was certain to pass by a party vote. These bills are Nos. 2,341 and 2,342, and are printed elsewhere. Both of them are introduced by Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, who is the swashbuckler of the coalition between the gold speculators and the rag money promoters. His first bill is entitled "A bill to call in and cancel the paper money now injuring the prosperity of the country." But it goes very much further than that. It not only provides for absolutely abolishing the greenbacks, the Sherman notes and other silver certificates, and issuing in their stead interest bonds of the government to the amount of \$750,000,000, but it provides for selling, in the form of bullion, at its market value, the five hundred millions of silver bullion and silver dollars of the United States that are now in the United States treasury, under certain conditions therein named. The amount for which the silver is sold is to be deducted from the amount of the bonds to be sold. Having thus provided for destroying all the paper money now in existence except national bank notes, because it is "injur-

ing the prosperity of the country," the cheerful Mr. Walker provides in his other bill for an unlimited flood of rag money to be issued by the banks. He calls this "A bill to modify the national banking laws so as to provide the people with a safe, ample, elastic and cheap currency." God knows, it would be cheap enough, and nasty enough, too. But how the paper money issued by the government should injure the prosperity of the country, while the paper of the banks should benefit the public prosperity, is probably one of those problems which only great financiers like Mr. Walker are capable of solving.

Mr. Walker's rag money bill provides that "hereafter no national banking association shall be required to deposit or keep United States bonds to secure circulation." It also requires the treasurer of the United States to allow the present national banks to surrender their circulating notes, and to give them back their bonds. Then Mr. Eckels, the comptroller of the currency, is to issue to every national banking association which shall apply to him in writing, nicely printed bank notes of their own, but printed by the government in an amount not exceeding their paid up capital. Honest banking associations would have actual paid up capital. Dishonest banking associations would only appear to have paid up capital. Mr. Eckels would have an equal right to issue notes to each kind of such associations. Then Mr. Eckels, as comptroller of the currency, is authorized to order such a reduction of the amount of notes of any bank as he may in his judgment consider desirable, and to restore such notes from time to time. All of which would enable Mr. Eckels to make the currency "elastic."

There is a provision in the bill that "each bank shall keep its cash reserve required by law in specie, and not less than half of such cash reserve shall be kept in gold." As there is to be no silver money, Mr. Walker should explain what the other half of the cash reserve is to consist of. Perhaps the most interesting section of this remarkable bill is the following:

"Section 6. That the treasurer of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to pay out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated all the circulating notes of any insolvent national banking association which were delivered to such association by the comptroller of the currency that are not paid out of the assets of such insolvent association by the receiver of such association."

According to this the government is to guarantee the payment of all the bank notes of all insolvent banking associations, but is not to be secured, as at present, by any deposit of bonds or anything else.

We do not hesitate to say that as a financier we regard Mr. Walker as a daisy. Indeed, it would not be too much to say that he is a peach. If we were to suggest any amendment to his banking bill it would be that every individual, as well as every corporation, should have the privilege of issuing notes printed by the government, and that whenever an individual for whom the notes had thus been provided should fail, they be redeemed out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. Nothing would provide the people so easily with "a safe, ample, elastic and cheap currency," as to let every man issue his own notes, printed for him by the government, and payable by the government whenever he becomes a bankrupt. Mr. Walker being from Massachusetts, and a Republican, of course his bills are sound money measures. We shall watch with curiosity their consideration in the house committee on banking and currency.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### For Sale on Easy Terms.

One hundred and four acres of land—more or less—situated on Greenbrier creek, on the Camargo pike, three miles from Mt. Sterling. Good dwelling and tenement house and all necessary out-building. Apply to

MRS. HENRY WELCH,  
Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Prevention is better than cure. Keep your blood pure, your appetite good and your digestion perfect by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla, gentle, efficient.

## HARRISON WON EASY.

### Elected Mayor of Chicago by 77,756 Plurality, and Has a Majority Over All Candidates of 2,222.

Chicago, April 9.—The mayoralty vote complete is as follows:

Carter H. Harrison (Democrat).....	144,828
J. M. Harlan (Independent).....	67,072
N. C. Sears (Republican).....	57,566
W. Hesing (Business).....	15,116
John Glembeck (Socialistic Labor).....	1,225
H. L. Parmelee (Prohibition).....	825
J. I. Pierce, Jr. (Independent).....	686
F. Howard Collier (Independent).....	88

Total ..... 287,434  
Harrison's plurality..... 77,756  
Harrison's majority over all..... 2,222

Complete returns from all the wards show the election of 23 Democratic aldermen, 6 Republicans and 5 Independents. As a result, the Democrats will have a majority of eight over all in the next council.

The Municipal voters' league, formed two years ago for the express purpose of improving the complexion of the city council, succeeded in electing only seven of the twenty-one endorsed candidates. The man whose defeat was most desired by the league, Alderman "Jim" Campbell, of the twelfth ward, and a leader of the council gang, was up for re-election and was overwhelmingly defeated. Lane, the league candidate, did not win out, but received sufficient support to cause the election of Joseph R. Francis, Democrat, the first time a Democrat has ever represented the twelfth ward.

Speaking of his victory, Mayor-elect Harrison said: "There is no danger that the city will be handed over to two years of vice and debauchery. I will also premise that there will be nothing of what are characterized as 'wide open days.' I do not recognize the necessity of public gambling in Chicago, but I believe largely in the German idea of personal liberty. It draws a sharp line between liberty and license. I shall enter upon the duties of this office wholly unhampered by pledges of any kind. My purpose is to give the city a conservative business administration. I shall not be dictated to by any man, or any league, or any association, and, so long as I occupy the chair, no one will be mayor but Carter H. Harrison."

Communicated.]

### The Reward of Intelligence.

Now what is needed in walling back the ocean of poverty and drunkenness and impurity, is the help of more ardent and supporting hands. Sorrow after sorrow comes in, the tide of life moves on, and the tempest of human hate and satanic fury is in full blast. O, man of troubles, what are all the feasts of worldly delight if they were offered you compared with the opportunity of helping to build and support barriers which sometimes seem giving way through man's treachery and the world's forgetfulness. Oh, man! oh, woman! to the front; bring prayer; bring tears; bring cheering words, and when you have done all this, kneel down at the quaking walls until the God of the winds and the sun shall silence your troubles. In that effort you will forget, or be helped to bear, your own troubles, and in a little while you will be taken up out of your disturbed and harrowing condition and all will become well with you on account of preceding distress. We stand amid the palaces. The pinnacles are aflame with the morning light. The columns rise festooned and wreathed with the wealth of nations. The walls are hung with shields and emblazoned until it seems that the whole world of splendor had been exhausted to produce them. Golden stars are shining down in the paths of men and leading them by day and by night until they reach the Bethlehem of prosperity. Our only safety in this life is righteousness toward God and justice toward man. If we forget the goodness of the Lord in our land; if political corruptions, which have poisoned the high palaces of virtue and led us contrary to the rules of authority, causing free government to be only a by-word in every land, are not reformed, we will yet see the smoke of our nation's ruin. Future historians will record upon the pages, bedewed with generous tears, the story of this great republic, this great refuge nation, which arose only a little more than a century ago. Long may the sun

of prosperity shed its enlivening beams on this great country of ours. Long may the pure and sacred flame of liberty shed its radiance in her holy temple. Disdaining all debasing and dishonorable pursuits, may the present and succeeding generations of Americans shed lustre on the national character by a dignified integrity, both with regard to morals and religion. This alone will preserve the union, banish all selfish and ambitious motives, and promote the lasting reign of prosperity.

KELLY KASH.

Stillwater, Ky.

## RINGING WORDS.

### Congressman Evan E. Settle Speaks Out in Unmistakable Terms.

A Louisville Post representative interviewed Congressman Settle at Washington recently, and Mr. Settle says his interview, as printed in the Post, must have been misunderstood by the reporter or he did not make himself quite clear. The idea he meant to convey is given in a later interview, which we copy.

"I distinctly said that I favored both sides or factions meeting half way in their efforts to get together," he said.

"I purposely tried to avoid saying anything of an offensive nature, such as the 'gold Democrats must return in sackcloth and ashes.' The idea I tried to convey was that we, the bulk of the old party, would meet the recalcitrant members half way, become one again as if there had never been any division, say nothing about the past, and look hopefully to the future.

"I do not think harmony can be restored in any other way, and it becomes more evident every day that we have got to harmonize for the sake of humanity. Whatever our individual opinions might be, it is our duty to come together, if for one purpose only, to prevent the Republicans from further disgracing the state of Kentucky.

"What is true of the party in the state is equally true of the party in the nation.

"I have been in congress just long enough to realize one thing, that the Republican party is not the party for the poor people to tie to; that while the Democrats may not always be right, the Republican party is invariably wrong, and when it comes to a fight between the few and the many, the few will always be protected and the poor left to shift for themselves.

"Believing as I do, I think it becomes almost criminal for Democrats to remain divided in order that the common enemy may further fatten itself by feeding upon us separate.

"By all means let us have harmony. It can not come a day too soon or last too long for me. But when we again get harmony, let us see that we keep it in spite of thunder."

### For Want of Advertising.

Thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of property is sacrificed every year at forced sales in this county for want of proper advertising.

There is no special advertising law, the general law is almost worthless, so officers who make official sales are wont to put up cheap written notices for the sale of large farms, big business houses and other valuable property. Nobody knows anything about it and no one attends the sale but some fellow in the shylock business, and down goes the hammer at a nominal bid; and it is generally a fact that both creditors and debtors are slaughtered. What is the remedy? Proper advertising. Let the courts order the sales advertised in the newspapers. Let the officers and parties in interest see to it that the news is spread far and wide so that bidders will be attracted. This will bring the matter out in the open.

The property will sell for its fair value and all parties concerned will be gainers—even the defeat of a shylock bidder is a glorious gain. We thus call attention to this matter and hope to see a reformation.—Sentinel Democrat.

How many deaths can be traced to a "slight cold"? The record of mortality would be greatly reduced if every home was supplied with a bottle of Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey. The great exterminator of coughs, colds, croup and kindred affections.

## Obituary.

Died, at Bower, Indian territory, on March 26, 1897, Frances Chambers, wife of J. D. Chambers, formerly a citizen of Wolfe county, Kentucky. Mrs. Chambers was a daughter of Andrew Swango. She became identified with the Baptist church at this place soon after her arrival in the county, some four years ago, and has since lived a consistent christian, and died in that faith that characterizes the true christian. She leaves five children, a broken-hearted husband, and a host of kind friends to mourn her loss. To the bereaved husband and sorrowing friends we would say, weep not for her who has gone to live with the angels. It is hard to give her up, but as our loss is heaven's eternal gain, let us look to Him who does all things well and bear the loss as best we can. Her funeral was preached by Rev. R. M. Bean, assisted by Elder H. H. Mouser, to a grief-stricken congregation in the little church at this place.

Rest for the toiling bad,  
Rest for the anxious brow,  
Rest for the weary, wayworn feet,  
Rest from all labor now.

JOHN LANDSAW.

At a called meeting of Mizpah lodge, No. 507, F. & A. M., held Wednesday, April 8, 1897, it was opened in the third degree, in due form, with the following officers and brethren present: J. H. Pieratt, W. M.; J. B. Rose, S. W. pro tem.; J. H. Rose, J. W.; Dr. J. A. Taulbee, sec. pro tem.; J. W. Taulbee, treas. pro tem.; J. M. Ingram, S. D.; H. E. Pieratt, J. D. pro tem.; J. F. Wood, S. & T.; J. M. Pieratt and R. Nickell, stewards; J. T. Pieratt, chaplain; R. G. Rose, Doc Stamper, J. T. Day and Joe Stamper, pall bearers; Alison Rose, Sam Cecil, J. B. Amyx and O. W. Cecil. Visiting brethren: D. C. Lykins, Cox lodge, No. 464; J. C. Day, Beaver lodge, No. 506; Joe M. Walters, Dr. J. D. Whitaker, J. C. Sebastian, Greenville lodge, No. 655; G. W. Rogers, Tom Sexton, R. Childers, Maytown lodge, No. 656; O. J. McKenzie, A. O. Peyton, I. W. Rose, W. C. Kendall, Highland lodge, No. 311; J. W. Henry, Zerubable lodge, No. 199; Joe M. Pieratt, Frank Amburn, Doc Murphy, Ezel lodge, No. 550.

### RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Whereas, In the wisdom of the Great Architect of the Universe, Bro. James R. Rose, of Mizpah lodge, No. 507, has been called from labor to refreshment, and has now been admitted into that lodge on high where sorrow, pain and death can never mar the pleasures the Grand Master provides for those who enter therein. Mizpah lodge mingles its sorrows and tears with those of his beloved wife and children, and cheerfully and lovingly points them to God in their saddest of bereavements. Bro. Rose departed this life April 7, 1897, being 79 years old. He had always been a good citizen, a christian gentleman, a loving and devoted husband and father, a friend to the friendless, and an upright, good man in all things. He died as he had lived—honored and respected by all men.

Resolved, That in his death Masonry has lost one its brightest jewels and strongest pillars.

That we tender his entire family our heartfelt sympathy, and trust they may all meet him in that lodge on high.

Resolved, That Mizpah lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent his family, and a copy be spread upon our record book.

J. A. TAULBEE,  
G. B. SWANGO,  
J. T. DAY,  
Committee.

### Like a Letter From Home.

SHERMAN, TEX., April 1, 1896.  
SPENCER COOPER, Editor HERALD,  
Hazel Green, Ky.—Enclosed you will find 50 cents for which please send me THE HERALD for six months. It has been discontinued for some time and I miss it so much. It answers the place of a letter from home almost. Please send it to this address.

MRS. MAGGIE ELY,  
335 W. Moore St. Sherman, Tex.

To Cure Cold In One Day  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.  
All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.



## WINGS OF SERAPHIM.

Man's Physical Fabric a Divine and Glorious Machinery

That Sometimes Wanders Into Paths of Worldliness—Wings of Humility Often Needed to Cover the Feet—A Practical Sermon by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage.

The subject of Dr. Talmage's sermon Sunday was "Wings of Seraphim," and the text is Isaiah vi, 2: "With twain he covered his face, and with twain he covered his feet, and with twain did he fly."

In a hospital of leprosy good King Uzziah had died, and the whole land was shadowed with solemnity, and theological and prophetic Isaiah was thinking about religious things, as one is apt to do in times of great national bereavement, and forgetting the presence of his wife and two sons, who made up his family, he has a dream, not like the dreams of ordinary character, which generally comes from indigestion, but a vision most instructive, and under the touch of the hand of the Almighty.

The place, the ancient temple; building grand, awful, majestic. Within that temple a throne higher and grander than that occupied by any czar or sultan or emperor. On that throne, the eternal Christ. In lines surrounding that throne, the brightest celestial, not the cherubim, but higher than they, the most exquisite and radiant of the heavenly inhabitants; the seraphim. They are called burners because they look like fire. Lips of fire, eyes of fire, feet of fire. In addition to the features and the limbs which suggest a human being, there are pinions which suggest the lithest, the swiftest, the most buoyant and the most aspiring of all intelligent creation—a bird. Each seraph had six wings, each two of the wings for a different purpose. Isaiah's dream quivers and flashes with these pinions. Now folded, now spread, now beaten in locomotion. "With twain he covered his face, with twain he covered his face, and with twain he did fly."

The probability is that these wings were not all used up at once. The seraph standing there near the throne overwhelmed at the insignificance of the paths his feet had trodden as compared with the paths trodden by the feet of God, and with the lameness of his locomotion amounting almost to decrepitude as compared with the divine velocity, with feathery veil of angelic modesty hides the feet. "With twain he did cover his feet."

Standing there overpowered by the overwhelming splendors of God's glory, and unable longer with the eyes to look upon them, and wishing those eyes shaded from the insufferable glory, the pinions gather over the countenance. "With twain he did cover his face." Then as God tells the seraph to go to the farthest outpost of immensity on message of light and love and joy, and get back before the first anthem, it does not take the seraph a great while to spread himself upon the air with unimagined celerity, one stroke of the wing equal to 10,000 leagues of air. "With twain he did fly."

The most practical and useful lesson for you and me—when we see the seraph spreading his wings over his feet, is the lesson of humility at imperfection. The brightest angels of God are so far beneath God that he charges them with folly. The seraph so far beneath God, and we so far beneath the seraph in service we ought to be plunged into humility, utter and complete. Our feet, how laggard they have been in the divine service. Our feet, how many missteps they have taken. Our feet, in how many paths of worldliness and folly they have walked.

Neither God nor seraph intended to put any dishonor upon that which is one of the masterpieces of Almighty God—the human foot. Physiologists and anatomists are overwhelmed at the wonders of its organization. The Bridgewater Treatise, written by Sir Charles Bell, on the wisdom and goodness of God as illustrated in the human hand, was a result of the \$40,000 bequeathed in the last will and testament of the earl of Bridgewater for the encouragement of Christian literature. The world could afford to forgive his eccentricities, though he had two dogs seated at his table, and though he put six dogs alone in an equipage drawn by four horses and attended by two footmen. With his large bequest inducing Sir Charles Bell to write so valuable a book on the wisdom of God in the structure of the human hand, the world could afford to forgive his oddities. And the world could now afford to have another earl of Bridgewater, however idiosyncratic, if it would induce some other Sir Charles Bell to write a book on the wisdom and goodness of God in the construction of the human foot. The articulation of its bones, the lubrication of its joints, the gracefulness of its lines, the ingenuity of its cartilages, the delicacy of its veins, the rapidity of its muscular contraction, the sensitiveness of its nerves.

I sound the praises of the human foot. With that we halt or climb or march. It is the foundation of the physical fabric. It is the base of a God-poised column. With it the warrior braces himself for battle. With it the orator plants himself for eulogium. With it the toiler reaches his work. With it the outraged stamps his indignation.

Its loss an irreparable disaster. Its health an invaluable equipment. If you want to know its value, ask the man whose foot paralysis hath shriveled, or machinery hath crushed, or surgeon's knife had amputated. The Bible honors it. Especial care: "Lest thou dash thy foot against a stone;" "he will not suffer thy foot to be moved;" "thy feet shall not stumble." Especial charge: "Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God." Especial peril: "Their feet shall slide in due time." Connected with the world's dissolution: "He shall set one foot on the sea and the other on the earth."

Give me the history of your foot, and I will give you the history of your lifetime. Tell me up what steps it hath gone, down what declivities, and in what roads and in what directions, and I will know more about you than I want to know. None of us could endure the scrutiny. Our feet not always in paths of God. Sometimes in paths of worldliness. Our feet, a divine and glorious machinery for usefulness and work, so often making missteps, so often going in the wrong direction. God knowing every step, the patriarch saying: "Thou settest a print on the heels of my feet." Crimes of the hand, crime of the tongue, crimes of the eye, crimes of the ear not worse than the crimes of the foot. Oh, we want the wings of humility to cover the feet. Ought we not to go into self-abnegation before the all-searching, all-scrutinizing, all-trying eye of God? The seraphs do. How much more we? "With twain he covered the feet."

All this talk about the dignity of human nature is bragadocio and sin. Our nature started at the hand of God regal, but it has been pauperized. There is a well in Belgium which once had very pure water, and it was stoutly masoned with stone and brick; but that well afterward became the center of the battle of Waterloo. At the opening of the battle the soldiers with their sabers compelled the gardener, Wm. Von Kysom, to draw water out of the well for them, and it was very pure water. But the battle raged, and three hundred dead and half dead were flung into the well for quick and easy burial; so that the well of refreshment became the well of death, and long after people looked down into the well and they say the bleached skulls but no water. So the human soul was a well of good, but the armies of sin have ought across it and been slain, and it has become a well of skeletons. Dead hopes, dead resolutions, dead opportunities, dead ambitions. An abandoned well unless Christ shall reopen and purify and fill it as the well of Belgium never was. Unclean, unclean.

Another seraphic posture in the text: "With twain he covered the face." That means reverence Godward. Never so much irreverence abroad in the world as to-day. You see it in the defaced statuary, in the cutting out of figures from fine paintings, in the chipping of monuments for a memento, in the fact that a military guard must stand at the graves of Lincoln and Garfield, and that old shade trees must be cut down for firewood, though J. S. George P. Morris begs the woodsman to spare the tree, and that calls a corpse a cadaver. And that speaks of the death as going over to the majority, and substitutes for the reverent terms father and mother, "the old man," and "the old woman," and finding nothing impressive in the ruins of Baalbec or the columns of Karnac, and sees no difference in the Sabbath from other days except it allows more dissipation, and reads the Bible in what is called higher criticism, making it not the word of God, but a book with some things in it. Irreverence never so much abroad. How many take the name of God in vain, how many trivial things said about the Almighty. Not willing to have God in the world, they roll up an idea of sentimentality and humanitarianism and impudence and imbecility, and call it God. No wings of reverence over the face, no taking off of shoes on holy ground. You can tell from the way they talk they could have made a better world than this, and that the God of the Bible shocks every sense of propriety. They talk of the love of God in a way that shows you they believe it does not make any difference how bad a man is here, he will come in at the shining gate. They talk of the love of God in a way which shows you they think it is a general jail delivery for all the abandoned and the scoundrelly of the universe. No punishment hereafter for any wrong done here.

The Bible gives two descriptions of God, and they are just opposite, and they are both true. In one place the Bible says God is love. In another place the Bible says God is a consuming fire. The explanation is as plain as plain can be. God through Christ is love. God out of Christ is fire. To win the one and to escape the other we have only to throw ourselves body, mind and soul into Christ's keeping. "No," says irreverence, "I want no atonement, I want no pardon, I want no intervention, I will go up and face God, and I will challenge him, and I will defy him, and I will ask him what he wants so do with me." So the finite confronts the infinite, so a tack hammer tries to break a thunderbolt, so the breath of the human nostrils defies the everlasting God, while the hierarch of Heaven bows the head and bend the knee as the King's chariot goes by, and the archangel turns away because

he can not endure the splendor, and the chorus of all the empires of Heaven comes in with full diapason, "Holy, holy, holy!"

Reverence or sham, reverence for the old merely because it is old, reverence for stupidity however learned, reverence for incapacity however finely inaugurated, I have none. But we want more reverence for God, more reverence for the Bible, more reverence for the pure, more reverence for the good. Reverence a characteristic of all great natures. You hear it in the roll of the master oratories. You see it in the Raybaels and Titians and Ghirlandajos. You study it in the architecture of the Abolians and Christopher Wrens. Do not be flippant about God. Do not joke about death. Do not make fun of the Bible. Do not deride the Eternal. The brightest and mightiest seraph can not look unabashed upon Him. Involuntarily the wings come up. "With twain he covered his face."

Who is this God before whom the arrogant and intractable refuse reverence? There was an engineer who was in the employ of Alexander the Great, and he offered to hew a mountain in the shape of his master, the emperor, the enormous figure to hold in his left hand a city of ten thousand inhabitants, while with his right hand it was to hold a basin large enough to collect all the mountain torrents. Alexander applauded him for his ingenuity, but forbade the enterprise because of its costliness. Yet I hate to tell you that our King holds in one hand all the cities of the earth, and all the oceans, while he has the stars of heaven for his tiara.

Earthly power goes from hand to hand, from Henry I. to Henry II. and Henry III., from Charles I. to Charles II., from Louis I. to Louis II. and Louis III., but from everlasting to everlasting is God. God the first, God the last, God the only. He has one telescope with which He sees everything; His omniscience. He has one bridge with which he crosses everything; His omnipresence. He has one hammer with which he builds everything; His omnipotence. Put two tablespoonfuls of water in the palm of your hand and it will overflow; but Isaiah indicates that God puts the Atlantic and the Pacific and the Arctic and the Antarctic and the Mediterranean and the Black sea and all the waters of the earth in the hollow of his hand. The fingers the beach on one side, the wrist the beach on the other. "He holdeth the water in the hollow of his hand."

As you take a pinch of salt or powder between your thumb and two fingers, so Isaiah indicates God takes up the earth. He measures the dust of the earth, the original there indicating that God takes all the dust of all the continents between the thumb and two fingers. You wrap around your hand a blue ribbon five times, ten times. You say it is five hand breadths, or it is ten hand-breadths. So indicates the prophet God winds the blue ribbon of the sky around his hand. "He meteth out the heavens with a span." You know that balances are made of a beam suspended in the middle with two basins at the extremity of equal heft. In that way what vast heft has been weighed. But what are the balances of earthly manipulation compared with the balances that Isaiah saw suspended when he saw God putting into the scales the Alps and the Apennines and Mt. Washington and the Sierra Nevada. You see the earth had to be ballasted. It would not do to have too much weight in Europe, or too much weight in Asia, or too much weight in Africa, or in America; so when God made the mountains He weighed them. The Bible distinctly says that God knows the weight of the great ranges that cross the continents, the tons; the pounds avoirdupois, the ounces, the grains, the milligrammes—just how much they weighed then, just how much they weigh now. "He weighed the mountains in scales and the hills in a balance." Oh! what a God to run against, oh! what a God to dishonor, oh! what a God to defy! The brightest, the mightiest angel takes no familiarity with God. The wings of reverence are lifted. "With twain he covered the face."

Another seraphic posture in the text. The seraph must not always sit and be still. He must move, and it must be without clumsiness. There must be celerity and beauty in the movement. "With twain he did fly." Correction, exhilaration. Correction at our slow gait, for we only crawl in the service when we ought to fly at the divine bidding. Exhilaration in the fact that the soul has wings as the seraphs have wings. What is a wing? An instrument of locomotion. They may not be like seraph's wing, they may not be like bird's wing, but the soul has wings. God says so. "He shall mount up on wings as eagles." We are made in the divine image, and God has wings. The Bible says so. "Healing in His wings." "Under whose wings hast thou come to trust." The soul with folded wing now, wounded wing, broken, bleeding wing, caged wing. Aye! I have it now. Caged within bars of bone and under curtains of flesh, but one day to be free. I hear the rustle of pinions in Seagrave's poem, which we sometimes sing:

Rise, my soul, and stretch thy wings.  
I hear the rustle of pinions in Alexander Pope's stanza, where he says:  
I mount, I fly.  
Oh, Death, where is thy victory.

A dying Christian not long ago cried out, "Wings, wings, wings!" The air is full of them, coming and going, coming and going. You have seen how the dull, sluggish chrysalis becomes the bright butterfly; the dull and the stupid and the lethargic turned into the alert and beautiful. Well, my friends, in this world we are in the chrysalis state. Death will unfurl the wings. Oh, if we could only realize what a grand thing it will be to get rid of this old clod of the body and mount the heavens, neither seagull nor lark nor albatross nor falcon, nor condor pitching from highest range of Andes so buoyant or so majestic of stroke.

See that eagle in the mountain nest. It looks so sick, so ragged-feathered, so worn out and so half asleep. Is that eagle dying? No. The ornithologist will tell you it is the moulting season with that bird. Not dying, but moulting. You see that Christian sick and weary and worn-out and seeming about to expire on what is called his death bed. The world says he is dying. I say it is the moulting season for his soul—the body dropping away, the celestial pinions coming on. Not dying, but moulting. Moulting out of darkness and sin and struggle into glory and into God. Why do you not shout? Why do you sit shivering at the thought of death and trying to hold back and wishing you could stay here forever, and speak of departure as though the subject were filled with skeletons and the varnish of coffins, and as though you preferred lame foot to swift wing?

O people of God, let us stop playing the fool and prepare for a rapturous flight. When your soul stands on the verge of this life, and there are vast precipices beneath, and sapped domes above, which way will you fly? Will you swoop or will you soar? Will you fly downward or will you fly upward? Everything on the wing this day bidding us aspire. Holy Spirit on the wing. Time on the wing, flying away from us. Eternity on the wing, flying toward us. Wings, wings, wings.

### INTERESTING ITEMS.

UNDER a bill passed by the New York senate persons convicted of placing obstructions on railroad tracks are guilty of murder in the first degree.

THE Indiana legislature has adopted a resolution urging the national government's aid in some plan for utilizing the water power at the falls of the Ohio.

THE Nebraska law for the extermination of the Russian thistle has been repealed, the cattlemen having discovered in it a staple food supply for live stock.

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, has the champion toboggan slide of the world. It is three-quarters of a mile long and has been descended in a whiz of 11 seconds.

THE great-great-grandchildren of Sir Walter Scott are seven in number, and four of them are boys. The eldest, Walter Joseph, is now in his twenty-first year.

CONNECTICUT, which was dotted all over with toll gates, has just removed the last of them without loss to the owners or inconvenience to the traveling public.

JOHN HOWE, who was said to be the last of the Gretna Green post boys, was killed recently at Carlisle by falling while washing the windows of a bank. He was 77 years of age.

A DOCTOR says that persons who attain their thirtieth year without suffering from any disease are likely—all things being equal—to live till they are at least 73 years of age.

IN one of the old London banks a box was recently found containing money and valuables, which had not been opened or called for in 160 years, and which now remains without a claimant.

GEN. ALFRED PLEASANTON, who died in Washington a few days ago, had lived in such complete retirement for some years that many of his war-time comrades were scarcely aware that he was still living.

EX-KING MILAN and Queen Natalie, of Serbia, have arranged to live peacefully together for a time, to enable King Alexander to appear with some pretense to decency as a suitor for the hand of a princess.

INVENTIVE geniuses are now busy trying to devise something that will prove as great an attraction at the great Paris exhibition of 1900 as did the Eiffel Tower of 1889. An American inventor suggests a floating town a kilometre up in the air. He promises to construct houses, streets and an aerial railroad, the whole to be safely supported by series of gigantic balloons, and prevented from floating off into space by being anchored to the exposition grounds. Access to the streets of the aerial city is to be obtained by means of elevators, and the visitors can live and sleep in the clouds.

DR. GIUSEPPE SANARELLI, who recently discovered the bacillus of yellow fever, is not yet 30 years of age, and has been at the head of the Montevideo Institute of Experimental Hygiene a little over a year. He took his degree at the University of Siena in 1889, then studied in Germany and at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and first came into notice by his success in isolating the vibrio of cholera in the drinking water of Paris, and his demonstration that it was comparatively harmless. He was appointed to a professorship at Siena, which he left, owing to the larger salary offered him by the University of Montevideo.

### PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—Editor Porter, the new president's secretary, is described as a tall, graceful man, with a winning smile and a hearty laugh. He is witty, friendly and generous, never offending people on personal grounds.

—Abner C. Goodell, Sr., of Salem, Mass., who celebrated his ninety-second birthday recently, is said to have built the first cracker machine, a machine to shave out keg stock, and the first printing press to print both sides of a sheet at once.

—John W. Gates, who figured so prominently in the steel pool, called a meeting of the campaign contributors in 1892, and was disgusted to find its secret proceedings fully reported next morning by a reporter whom he mistook for a capitalist.

—Mr. Zangwill and his brother, who writes under the name of "ZZ," do their literary work at opposite sides of a writing table, and, working at white heat, they throw the sheets on the floor, gathering up and sorting out the debris when the day's work is over.

—The following women are said to be the six wealthiest in the world: Senor Isidora Cousino, \$200,000,000; Betty Green, \$50,000,000; Baroness Burdett-Coutts, \$20,000,000; Mme. Barrios, \$15,000,000; Miss Mary Garrett, \$10,000,000; Mrs. Woleska, \$10,000,000.

—France's senate, which sits in the Luxembourg palace, has struck against having any more statues of bald-headed poets set up in the Luxembourg gardens. It draws the line at the hairless Paul Verlaine—the last poets honored, Theodore de Banville, Henri Murger, and Leonce de Lisle, being also bald.

—Pastor "Tom" Spurgeon, of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, says the London Daily News, took his little son to witness the festivities at Spurgeon's Orphanage. No doubt Master Spurgeon has a very happy home, but when he saw the array of toys, Christmas trees, and the general jollity in the institution which his grandfather founded he looked up in his father's face and made the unflinching remark: "O, don't I wish I was an orphan!"

### TWO SETS OF GIRLS.

Flowers and Weeds Flourish in the Same Soil.

There is in one of our largest cities an immense shop owned by a man eminent in good works, as well as in business and in politics. Its employees fall naturally into little clubs or coteries, the men and women of similar tastes often going to spend their summer vacations together.

Last August four girls from this store went to a seacoast village in New England. Their pale faces and eager delight in the sea and fields touched the hearts of the old fishermen and their wives, who speedily made friends with them and welcomed them to their little houses.

The girls were uneducated, but they were simple, sincere and modest as the finest gentlewomen. They fished, rowed and walked, striving to understand the new world around them. When their holiday was over they went back to town, rosy and strong, their brains full of new ideas, and the richer for life by a few faithful friends.

Four other girls in their turn went to the same town. They had spent their savings in plumed hats and cheap silks. A coarse perfume surrounded them; they wore gilt bangles and rhinestone necklaces. Each had her hired "bike" on which she raced incessantly up and down in front of the hotel "scorching" and even "jockeying," as on a horse, bounding up and down on her seat, and shouting to her companions.

When the daily railroad train came in they were always at the station, bareheaded, joking with the conductors or brakemen. The villagers watched them askance; but they were not criminal girls. Their only ambition was to "catch a beau." The idle men of the village soon gathered around them, and they went back to town more vulgar and nearer ruin, than when they came to it.

This is a literally true incident. It shows that the country will give back to you the crop which you plant in it. The pure air and beauty of nature are as stimulating to the growth of weeds as of flowers. If you choose weeds they can be gathered at any wayside.—Youth's Companion.

### Fining Non-Voters.

Early in the history of Maryland a fine of 100 pounds of tobacco was imposed upon every elector who failed to vote at an election. It is said that the only similar attempt made since that time to stimulate the regular exercise of the franchise is a provision of the charter of Kansas City, Mo., imposing a fine of \$2.50 upon every qualified voter who fails to vote at a general election. This was adopted in 1889, and a test case under it has just been ruled upon by the supreme court of the state. That tribunal has overruled the decision of the lower court, which sustained the provision of the charter, and has pronounced it unconstitutional.—Youth's Companion.

### Savings Banks in England.

In England about one in 21 of the population has an account in a savings bank, in Wales, one in 40; in Scotland, one in 12, and in Ireland, one in 100. The average amount owing to English depositors is £1 11s 4d; to the Welsh 18s; to the Scotch, £1 17s 5d, and to the Irish, 7s 10d.—N. Y. Sun.



## THE FARMING WORLD.

### VALUABLE TESTS.

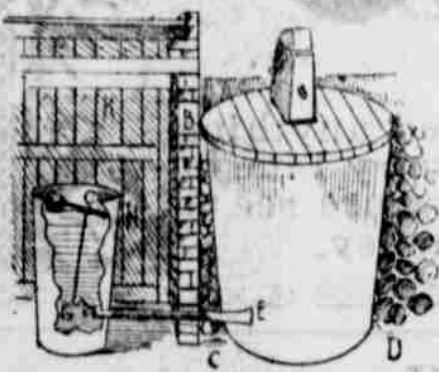
#### They Establish the True Value of Milk Fat in Cheese Making.

The relation of milk fat to yield of cheese and the consequent value of milk fat as a basis in paying for milk for cheesemaking, is the subject of Bulletin 110 of the New York experimental station at Geneva, N. Y. The contents are based upon the results secured by making analysis of the milk of 50 herds of cows, whose milk was taken to a cheese factory. The work covered an entire cheese making season of six months, from May to October. It is shown that in general the cheese yield is somewhat greater for a pound of fat in poor milk than in rich milk. For example, comparing two milks containing respectively three and four per cent. of fat, the former makes 2.85 pounds of cheese for each pound of milk fat, while the latter makes 0.25 pound less or 2.60 pounds of cheese for one pound of fat. It is shown that this difference in favor of cheese yield for fat in poor milk is only an apparent one, because this difference of 0.25 pound is made up of casein and water, which is really not as valuable as separator skimmed milk, and which has a market value not to exceed two cents per pound. The constituents in 100 pounds of cheese made from the richer milk are worth more in the market than are the constituents from 100 pounds of cheese made from poorer milk. Milk rich in fat can be made to yield cheese of the same composition as milk poorer in fat in one of two ways: (1) by adding skimmed milk to, or (2) removing fat from, the richer milk; then the cheese yield for a pound of fat becomes the same. The difference in the cheese yield of milk fat in the case of poor milk over richer milk is a skimmilk difference, and the extra yield of cheese for fat is the poorest kind of skimmilk cheese. It is shown that paying for milk according to weight of milk furnished is exceedingly unfair to the producer of richer milk. It is shown that the cheese yield by itself does not constitute a fair basis for payment, because it gives poor milk an undue advantage. A critical comparison of all methods of paying for milk, suggested or in use, leads most emphatically to the conclusion that milk fat affords the fairest practical basis to use in paying for milk for cheese making. In conclusion it is pointed out that where the milk fat basis is used, there is no tendency to adulterate and defraud, while there is every encouragement to produce milk of better quality.

### CISTERN AND TANK.

#### A Watering Arrangement That Has Worked Well for Years.

The brick and cement cistern A B C D is 14 feet in diameter, nearly 10 feet deep and holds about 350 barrels. A 1 1/2-inch galvanized iron pipe E G, under stable floor and barn foundation, connects the bottom of the cistern with the 5-barrel wooden tank, about a foot above its bottom, as shown in the cut. The cistern, as shown, is very much reduced in size, as compared with the tank—to save room in the cut. At D (letter indistinct) is a rolling cut-off or faucet worked by the iron lever, D G. The small iron rod, G C, connects this lever with the lever of the float. To the right of C the lever of the float swings on a pivot fastened to the back side of the tank. To the left of C is the hollow copper globe about 5 inches in diameter, attached to the end of the lever. The action is as follows: When the water is used down in the tank the



CISTERN AND TANK.

copper globe falls with the receding water, pushes down G, the end of the faucet lever and opens the faucet, and the water from the cistern rushes into the tank and lifts the globe and gradually closes the faucet or cut-off. When the globe reaches the position shown in the cut it has shut the faucet tight, the tank is four inches from full and no more water can come in though the water level in the cistern may be five feet higher. The lid of the tank (not shown in cut) is closed in cold weather to prevent possible freezing. It is a very handy watering arrangement and has worked perfectly for nearly a quarter of a century, requiring no fixing of windmill or pump, for there is none.—Ohio Farmer.

#### A Great Aid to Farmers.

A map of the farm, with each field numbered, and its size, quality of soil, etc., specified, will be a great aid in keeping track of the year's transactions. How few really know the expense of each grown crop the past year, what their cows, pigs, sheep and chickens have paid, etc.? This is an important matter and should not be neglected. It is a poor business man that does not know what he raises at a profit, and what at a loss.—Colman's Rural World.

### CHICORY IN INDIANA.

#### A Montgomery County Farmer Tells of His Experience with It.

Last spring I bought five cents' worth of chicory seed and planted it in my garden. This fall I dug four bushels of chicory roots. As I had never seen any of the stuff before, I don't know what to do with it, but hearing it was a substitute for coffee, concluded to try an experiment. I washed the roots carefully, slicing them into thin strips, took them to a heading mill and put them into a box used for drying heading timber. In three days they were as dry as powder. I ran them through a little hand bone mill, which took me about 15 minutes, and found I had over a bushel of chicory meal. This meal my wife roasts or browns in the stove, the same as green coffee, but it takes a much shorter time.

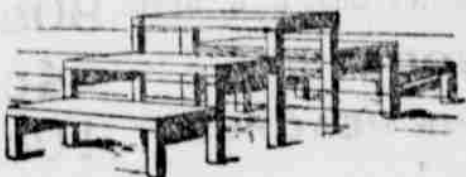
It is not a complete substitute for coffee, but if used with it cannot be detected from the pure article. We use two-thirds chicory and visitors declare they cannot tell it from pure coffee. I think it should be largely used, as coffee is not healthful, if medicinal authority is to be believed, but chicory never was known to have any bad effect unless used in excessive quantity, when it sometimes results in dysentery. Again coffee is expensive while chicory costs but very little. What I raised from five cents' worth of seed will last a large family five years. Let some of our wide-awake farmers in each community try it and it will not be long until a large coffee bill will be cut off from almost every family. The only trouble will be the drying of the roots, which must be done thoroughly, yet almost every town has some apparatus by which it can be done. It can be ground in an ordinary coffee mill.—Orange Judd Farmer.

### ENTERING THE GARDEN.

#### Make It Easy for the Women and Children of the Family.

The garden gate is often neglected. Often it is a large gate to admit a double team with plow or wagon. More often it is a pair of bars that must be climbed over, let down or crowded through.

If the gate to your garden is like either of these described it would be a good idea to make a pair of steps as shown in the accompanying illustration. It can be easily made with a few inch boards and short bits of 2x4



BETTER THAN A POOR GATE.

scantling or stakes cut from the wood pile.

Many farmers have fields surrounded by wire fences. These fields are often crossed on foot, and many a step saved by avoiding the entrance gate; this is especially true in the winter time when the children are going to school. The wire fence is no respecter of clothes, and many a little girl is made sad by tearing her bright new gown while trying to get through one, and many a weary mother sighs as she takes up the rent trousers of the boy who was "getting over the fence and got caught." To save these tears, to save time, to save the strength of the fence, build a pair of steps as indicated by the illustration wherever a well-trodden path leads across (through) a wire fence.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

### How Plants Acquire Food.

The director of the New Jersey experiment station says: The legumes, a class of plants which includes the various clovers, peas, beans, vetches, etc., differ from other plants in being able, under proper conditions, to acquire their nitrogen from the air, and can, therefore, make perfect growth without depending upon soil nitrogen. On the other hand, the various grasses and grains are not only dependent upon soil nitrogen, but they must have an abundance during their most rapid period of growth in order to attain their maximum development. For the latter class of plants favorable results are secured from the proper use of nitrogenous manures, while for the former class the application of nitrogenous manures simply results in supplying an element which could have been secured quite as well by the plant itself, without expense.

### French Ideas of Milking.

A French dairy journal says you should milk rapidly, because slowness causes loss of cream; thoroughly to the last drop, because the last is best; at the same time every day; crosswise with the fore and hind teats, because the milk flows faster than with parallel milking; with five fingers, not first and thumb; never with a machine; quietly, keeping the cow as placid as possible, and if young and restive, raising her fore foot with a strap. Never strike; and keep hands, cow's udder and all utensils extra clean.

Cows kept in comfortable quarters in winter eat less, thrive better, and give more milk than if exposed to cold or storm.

Ground bone soon loses a good deal of its nutritive value after being ground; use it at once.

Nine miles east of Uniontown, Pa., on the north side of the old National turnpike, in a field belonging to the estate formerly in possession of James Dickson, is the grave of Braddock. This grave is protected by a fence and surrounded with trees, some of them brought from his native country and planted there. There are an English elm, two English larches, two Norway spruces and a willow from one of those growing above the grave of Napoleon, at St. Helena, and there are also several varieties of American shrubbery.

A new "Survey of London" is being prepared, under the editorship of Sir Walter Besant, which will give an account of every important building, institution and company in the whole of greater London. It will contain a history of the city, its trade, political power and customs, and will be a complete record of its condition at the end of the nineteenth century. The book will be in eight volumes, fully illustrated.

### How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

It is impossible to discourage the man who has learned in whatsoever condition he finds himself, therewith to be content.—Ram's Horn.

### Over the Precipice.

Hosts of invalids tumble to destruction simply because they will exercise no discretion in the matters of eating, drinking and the avoidance of exciting causes, and, above all, in the item of medication. They persist in doing themselves in season and out of season with drastic and violent remedies, opiates and mineral poisons. The best, the safest, the pleasantest substitute for such hurtful no-remedies is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, potent for malarial, rheumatic, dyspeptic, nervous and bilious complaints.

A man who will go a block out of his way to shake hands with everybody he sees is no better friend than some who hardly take time to speak.—Washington Democrat.

### Specially Remember

That the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus R.R. is still selling round trip tickets between all stations on its line, good going and returning Sunday, at a rate of one fare for the round trip. Ask any agent for particulars, or write to C. E. Daly, General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O.

Often when people tell you how they sold somebody else what they thought of them it is a lie.—Washington Democrat.

### No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1.00, all druggists.

A man who weighs more than 160 pounds pays the fiddler double price when he dances.—Atchison Globe.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 933 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Girls nearly always say mean things about another girl who gets ahead of them in school.—Washington Democrat.

Easy to have rheumatism. Just as easy to get rid of it with St. Jacobs Oil.

It takes a hot fire to purify gold.—Ram's Horn.

### A Wonderful Statement

From Mrs. McGilias to Mrs. Pinkham.

I think it my duty, dear Mrs. Pinkham, to tell you what your wonderful Compound has done for me.

I was dreadfully ill—the doctors said they could cure me but failed to do so.

I gave up in despair and took to my bed. I had dreadful pains in my heart, fainting-spells, sparks before my eyes—some-times I would get so blind, I could not see for several minutes.

I could not stand very long without feeling sick and vomiting. I could not breathe a long breath without screaming, my heart pained so.

I also had female weakness, inflammation of ovaries, painful menstruation, displacement of the womb, itching of the external parts, and ulceration of the womb. I have had all these complaints.

The pains I had to stand were something dreadful. My husband told me to try a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, which I did, and after taking it for a while, was cured. No other kind of medicine for me as long as you make Compound. I hope every woman who suffers will take your Compound and be cured.—Mrs. J. S. McGILLAS, 113 Kilburn Avenue, Rockford, Ill.



### A Magnificent Road.

It is a revelation to most people to know that such railway equipment exists south of the Ohio River as that of the Queen and Crescent Route. The block system; electric equipment, such as track signals, electric headlights, and crossing gongs; together with a perfectly lined, rock-ballasted roadbed, all provide for the swift and safe movement of passenger trains of the most luxurious pattern. The New Orleans and Florida Limited leaves Cincinnati over the Queen and Crescent Route daily, on schedules which each year are made a little shorter, through scenery which is unsurpassed. W. C. Rinearsen, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Cincinnati, O.

Every real nice old lady should have her picture taken with her Bible in her hands. It gives the people an added respect for the Bible.—Atchison Globe.

The B. & O. S-W. Ry., commencing Sunday, January 24th, will inaugurate on trains No. 4 and 5, a through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car line between Baltimore and Chicago, via Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

This will enable the patrons of the B. & O. S-W. Ry. to make the above named points without the inconvenience of changing cars.

For time of trains and further information call on agents B. & O. S-W. Ry.

There is one thing about a prayer meeting. It lets out at nine o'clock, while a dance keeps going until one or two o'clock in the morning.

### Free Farm Labor Bureau.

In order to assist the thousands of unemployed men in Chicago, the Workingmen's Home, at 42 Custom House Place, has established a Free Labor Bureau, and is prepared to furnish men to farmers and others in all parts of the country without expense to either. Employers applying should state definitely as to the kind of work, wages to be paid, and if railway fare will be advanced. Address Labor Bureau, Workingmen's Home, 42 Custom House Place, Chicago, Ill.

It is queer that when a fellow is late everything else goes wrong to detain him.—Washington Democrat.

Cold breeds a brood of aches and pains. St. Jacobs Oil destroys them.

Every failure carries a guide book to success in its inside pocket.—Ram's Horn.

When bilious or constive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

The man whose cause is wrong is sure to be the loser if he gains it.—Ram's Horn.

Key pavements and bruises give aches and pains. St. Jacobs Oil gives cure, comfort.

The man who is envious of evil-doers will soon be an evil-doer himself.—Ram's Horn.

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4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.
5. Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent a cup.

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

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REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢  
25¢ 30¢

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascaret's gives the blood a purifying effect, cleanses the bowels, cures constipation, and restores the system to its normal condition. It is a safe and reliable remedy. 44 STEWART STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.



# THE HERALD.

SPENCER COOPER, : : : Editor.



HAZEL GREEN, KY.  
THURSDAY, April 15, 1897.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### For State Senator.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. TAULBEE, of Hazel Green, as a candidate for State Senator for the 34th Senatorial district, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

### For Surveyor of Morgan County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES S. HALSEY as a candidate for County Surveyor of Morgan county, subject to the decision of the voters at the November, 1897, election.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents will please bear in mind that all communications must be received at this office not later than Tuesday evening to insure publication in the current issue.]

### WOLFE COUNTY.

#### Lane Lilies.

The people are very busy farming. Geo. Sewell went to Campton last week.

Mrs. Wilson Hollon is very low with consumption.

F. C. and J. R. Hollon are buying up a drove of sheep.

Thos. Hollon went to Campton last week on business.

J. R. Hollon bought a fine heifer of Eoone Pelfry last week.

Rev. Mann preached a good sermon at the new church last Sunday.

Mrs. G. B. Brewer visited the family of Amanda Hollon last Sunday.

A wedding to report soon, but promised not to say anything about it.

J. F. and B. S. Murphy, of Morgan, passed through here Wednesday buying cattle.

J. B. Hollon, deputy sheriff of this county, was at this place last week on business.

Rev. G. C. Byrd, of Morgan, visited his friends and relatives at this place the 10th inst.

Robert Hatton, of this place, went to Hazel Green last Saturday, accompanied by Miss Rebecca Woods.

April 12. BLACK EYES.

Richmond Terrell went to Lee county Saturday.

Died, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Nancy Banks, of consumption.

T. C. Hollon has come home from the Campton college to oversee his crop.

Since the tariff law has been passed Jonathan Hollon has been buying sheep.

Ben Sewell, of Campton, was viewing the sunny banks of Holly Saturday and Sunday.

John Miller sold his farm to James Napier for \$550, and has moved to Gilmore creek.

The people of Holly are trying to farm but owing to the bad weather they are getting along slow.

Andy Hollon and Miss Miranda Stevens left Holly last Monday night and returned Sunday, one in heart, mind, soul and body.

W. E. White and H. N. Horton passed through here yesterday en route to Frozen creek, looking after the pocket book lost by Bud Horton when he was drowned.

April 12. SHANGHAI.

### Gillmore Cleanings.

James M. Ely has bought a fine jack from Charley McQuinn, price paid not known.

Business is very dull in this vicinity. Confidence and prosperity is not showing up very liberal.

Willie Vest killed a large eagle not long since that measured six feet nine inches from tip to tip.

Married, a few days since, P. Morton Graham to Miss Spencer, daughter of Ben Spencer, deceased, of Stillwater.

J. H. Vest has lost ten head of hogs

very mysteriously. They have either strayed or been stolen, as they have not been seen since October. A white sow, marked two underbits, and nine shoats, six white and three spotted, marked crop and split in the right ear and hole in the left. Said hogs were very gentle.

Born, to the wife of Logan Gose, a fine boy, name Wm. McKinley. Also to the wife of John W. Burcham, a boy; name not known. Mrs. Burcham is an extraordinary woman. She was married when only twelve years and two months old and at the age of thirteen presented her husband with twin girls, both of whom are dead. She is not yet nineteen years old and is the mother of six children. She will have one child in the school age when she goes out.

Moving has been somewhat the order in this vicinity this spring. Rev. J. M. Little has moved to Jackson. We regret to lose him but Jackson has gained a good citizen. If all up there would average favorable with Bro. Little Jackson would be a heavenly place on earth. Logan Gose moved from Stillwater to James F. Ely's; E. C. Jones moved from the same place to the farm of D. H. Ludon; Robt. L. Back has moved to Quicksand, Breathitt county; Frank Center has moved down on Red river somewhere below Hazel Green.

April 13. UNCLE REMUS.

### MORGAN COUNTY.

#### Maytown Missiles.

Rev. N. R. Mills preached us three good sermons Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Ora B. Cecil, Eliza and Lilly Henry, of Ezel, attended church in town Sunday.

E. B. May and family, of Mt. Sterling, are visiting relatives and friends in town this week.

Please find enclosed \$1 to pay for THE HERALD one year for Mrs. E. B. May, Camargo, Ky.

Robert Combs, of Frenchburg, was in town Saturday and Sunday. From the best information he will be back again in the near future. See?

I suppose there was some mean liquor and money in our town to influence voters, but it failed to do any good. Next time send 'er to some other part of the county, our people are not for sale.

Maj. W. J. Seitz, of West Liberty, was in town last week and sold our merchants some hardware. The major is an applicant for U. S. marshal and if party service and hard work counts for anything he is certainly entitled to the plum. The Republicans of Eastern Kentucky are better organized today than ever before and they owe this to Maj. Seitz. He has always been true to his party and its principles. He is the original McKinley man in this section of the state and did more work to secure delegates favorable to him than any Republican in this entire section of the state. His appointment would give more than general satisfaction to all parties. He would make a splendid official, competent, sober, moral and honest. We hope President McKinley will give him the appointment.

April 13. WINGLESS.

### Mize Mingles.

The primary passed off quietly Saturday.

More rain and bad roads is the cry everywhere.

Mrs. Frank Oldfield and baby are expected home in a few days.

John M. Rose, of Hazel Green, was the guest of Richmond DeBusk Thursday night.

Dr. James Taulbee, of Owingsville, stopped over at Mize for a short while Saturday to see his cousin, Mrs. J. R. DeBusk.

Rev. Holley, of Hazel Green, will preach at old Grassy church Sunday. He will be assisted by Rev. Wm. H. DeBusk. Everybody cordially invited.

The sudden death of Uncle Jim Rose has cast a sorrow over many homes. The widow and children have the sincere sympathy of one and all of their many friends.

April 12. PANSY.

The Democratic primary in Morgan county last Saturday, to nominate county officers, resulted as follows: For county judge, O. J. McKennie; for county attorney, George W. Goad; for county clerk, Sandford Davis; for circuit clerk, H. M. Cox; for sheriff, John S. Carter; for county superintendent, M. T. Womack; for jailer, W. A. Lacy; for assessor, H. M. Fannin; for coroner, J. B. Ferguson; for surveyor, M. P. Turner.

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When it refers to the end of our earthly career has a horrible sound to any but the saintly. But in the sense we use it, it refers to the annihilation of high prices and renders everybody happy, especially in hard times. See our prices on a few staples:

Arbuckle Coffee, 16c	per pound, only.....	APPLES	2-pound can, only.....	10c
Extra "C" Sugar, 6c	per pound, only.....	SEA GRASS ROPE	50 feet for.....	20c
Men's Good Brogan Shoes, 95c	As long as they last.....	MEAL SACKS	2-bushel size.....	15c
Ladies' Good G. G. Shoes, 90c	While they last.....	TIN CUPS	Half gallon, quart and pint, all for	10c
SODA	per pound.....	2-Cal. Tin Bucket	For the very low price of.....	15c
PIE PEACHES	2-pound can, only.....	All Other Goods in Proportion.		

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### MRS. S. B. KASH.

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Will be in Hazel Green this spring with a full line of the latest and newest styles of Millinery Goods, at the lowest prices, and asks the ladies to await her coming before making their spring purchases.

NEWEST STYLES. LOWEST PRICES.

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Will practice in the courts of Wolfe and the adjoining counties. All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention.



## DOWNWARD STILL.

General Prices Have Fallen Twenty Per Cent. in Six Years.

The most discouraging feature of business is the everlasting downward trend of prices. Not even has this been arrested since the election, when the restoration of confidence was to do wonders, but the details now known of two full months' business after the November election confirm this condition. Of course, the free coinage advocates expected nothing different, and have not been disappointed. But the country at large, who led themselves to accept the promises made, have been not unduly disappointed, but chagrined.

This continued, unarrested downward trend has proceeded without material change from January 1, 1891, to which point there had been an uninterrupted march downward, all the way from 1873, silver and other commodities, in the main, keeping pace together. The proofs of this are furnished by summary in the form of index figures, compiled from the reports of the commercial agencies—notably Bradstreet's. The compilation is on the following articles: Silver, breadstuffs (6 articles), live stock (4 kinds), provisions (24 articles), hides and leather (4 articles), raw and manufactured textiles (11 articles), metals (12 articles), coal and coke (4 articles), mineral and vegetable oils (7 articles), naval stores (3 articles), building materials (7 articles), chemicals (11 articles), miscellaneous (7 articles), general index number (100 articles).

Taking the low prices of January 1, 1891, as 100 for each of these, the prices of the same January 1, 1897, are as follows:

Silver, 62.16; breadstuffs, 68.45; live stock, 77.32; provisions, 82.63; hides and leather, 108.92; textiles, 75.41; metals, 62.60; coal and coke, 89.59; oils, 55.07; naval stores, 90.99; building materials, 66.76; chemicals, 77.64; miscellaneous, 64.43. On the whole list, covering 100 articles, 79.35.

Applying this to the producers, it means this, that the great bulk of our breadstuffs which were sold for \$100 seven years ago bring only \$68.45 now; that the live stock sold for \$100 then is worth \$77.32 now; and so on through the list. Conversely, it will be seen that the cost of living, that the protected and trust-controlled articles have fallen comparatively little, and in one case have actually risen materially. On the whole, and applied to one tradesman, if he invested \$100 in the general average of the articles January 1, 1891, they would sell them for but \$79.35 January 1, 1897. The commodity of greatest importance, in this connection, silver, for its continued ostracism as a key metal, has suffered most; like the products most closely allied to its cost or use.

It is still another way, within six years past, two of republican and four of democratic administration—both pursuing the same financial policy—exactly—the gold standard—general prices have fallen 20 per cent. from a high standard; this is at the rate of 3-3 per cent. each year. This means at every one handling the products labor has suffered a loss from depreciation of 3-3 per cent. in such goods annually; that every one handling such products has, on the average, had to pay 3-3 per cent. a year on his capital to make good the loss from the depreciation of his stock; that every merchant, on the average, had to earn 3-3 per cent. annually on his capital over and above expenses before earning anything for himself. This is a sapping of our energies enormous in the aggregate; it is a progression backwards about the amount that the national banker goes forward by interest the government pays on his bonds on which he does business before he commences business!

Is it a wonder that the producers are eager to change a system which shows those results, or that the next in business kin to them, the merchants, are equally so, as soon as their eyes are opened?—*Minneapolis Penny Press.*

## An Absurd Suggestion.

A recent writer suggested: "If you want a gold dollar coined you have to bring 100 cents' worth of gold to the mint. Do the same with silver and no justice will be done anybody." The only metallic "dollars" known to the law are the gold dollar coined from 22 grains of fine gold and the silver dollar coined from 371 1/4 grains of fine silver. The mints can coin no other kinds of dollars. You can't get into a silver dollar 100 cents' worth of silver at its present market price. This price is constantly changing. The dollars suggested above would have to be coined of a multitude of values to correspond with the changing price of the bullion. That could not be done. The present legal ratio of sixteen to one is all right. Open the mints to silver coinage as they are open to gold and the white metal will take care of itself.

## Killed on Paper.

A brainy resolution at Indianapolis was that which read: "Resolved, That the silver question is dead." This reminds us of another resolution that was once introduced and passed by a few politicians: "Resolved, That the earth is the Lord's, but the fullness thereof is ours."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The Only Way It Can Look. A gold standard paper says that prosperity is looking up. How could it help being put on its back?—*Minneapolis Penny Press.*

## LATE POLITICAL COMMENT.

Goldites Begin to See a Meaning in the Silver Movement.

For a month or more after the recent presidential election the spokesmen of the anti-Bryan elements were vociferous in boasting of their magnificent victory—which they then estimated at over 1,000,000 majority in the popular vote—and in denouncing the defeated leader and his associates in unmeasured and malignant terms. There followed a period in which it became apparent that Mr. Bryan's vote was vastly greater and McKinley's considerably less than had been asserted, and the explanation was eagerly offered by the McKinleyites that mere loyalty to the name of democracy had given the nominee of the Chicago convention a following which could in no way be taken as a fair measure of popular approval of the doctrines set forth in the democratic platform. The discussion, which is certainly interesting and may not be unprofitable, seems now to have taken a new form. The more than 6,000,000 votes for Mr. Bryan are recognized as an indication of popular revolt against something, and the press, the politicians and the pulpit are trying to explain what it is—for all admit that the cause of irritation still exists. The Outlook expresses the new attitude very pertinently thus: "One of the most hopeful results of the election is the freedom with which those who voted against the Bryan ticket are now inquiring what reasonable force there was behind it." Perhaps a little freedom of inquiry before voting might have been a better thing. Indeed, the eagerness to hold a post-mortem for educational purposes now suggests the proverbial readiness of the vigilantes to try a case after the accused was safely lynched.

Now the Outlook goes on to explain that the reason for the political distrust, as manifested by the Revolt of the Six Million, is the feeling of the people that government and parties are dominated by bosses and the money power. Dr. Rabenold and several other clergymen have assured us that it is the emphasis laid on the ever widening gulf between rich and poor by the ostentatious pleasure of the former in the face of the misery of the latter which fomented "Bryanism." Comptroller James A. Roberts believes that it is the failure of the rich to bear their just share of taxation which made the democratic vote in 1896 significant. And all these commentators upon social conditions and the late election urge that the evils they point out be remedied, lest in 1900 the vote of those who protested against them last year be vastly greater than 6,000,000.

All of which is interesting and suggests the reflection that "anarchists, repudiators and demagogues" seem to have served a useful purpose in rousing religious papers, clergymen and public officials to a sense of public duty.—*N. Y. Journal.*

## SAVE THE GREENBACKS.

Senator Sherman Comes Out Against the Banks on This Issue.

It is surprising that Senator Sherman takes an unequivocal position in favor of saving the greenback. In so far as he opposes the recommendations of Cleveland and the expressed policy of the national banks. Some of our readers may be inclined to say "nothing good can come out of Nazareth" and that whatever Sherman may say about money will be discounted or has been discounted by his insincere utterances during the late campaign. But we say: "Give the devil his due." We, therefore, quote with approval from a recent letter of Senator Sherman, not written for publication, as follows:

"I do not sympathize with the movement proposed to retire United States notes from circulation. I believe it is easy to maintain a limited amount of these in circulation without danger or difficulty. The maintenance in circulation of \$15,000,000 United States notes, supported by a reserve of \$100,000,000 in gold, not only saves the interest on \$100,000,000 of debt, but is a vast convenience to the people at large. The best form of paper money is that which is backed by the government, and maintained at the specie standard. The absolute security of these notes was never called in question, after the resumption of specie payments, in 1873, until the reserve was being treasured upon, to meet the deficiencies in current revenue, brought about by what is known as the Wilson tariff law of 1894."

Of course there are differences of opinion as to what caused the falling off of revenue. The destructive influence of gold monometallism on all the industries of the nation and especially its cramping and killing effect upon the producer are to be taken into account. But it remains true that there is economy, safety and justice in the use of the greenbacks. The people will never again consent to have them abolished and the issue of money put into the keeping of private corporations.—*Farm and Fireside.*

## Railroad Extension in 1896.

The prosperity growing out of the present financial policy is illustrated by the fact that not a mile of railroad was laid during 1896 in Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Connecticut, and only one mile in Kansas. Have the people in these states decided that railroads are a nuisance and must be checked?—*Southern Mercury.*

## This Parity Also Destroyed.

There's something strangely out of whack with prosperity's ratio when more banks close than factories open. Who will restore the parity?—*Chicago Dispatch.*

## A STRIKING PROTEST.

An Effective Objection to the McKinley Law.

One of the most effective protests ever made against the high tariff system is incorporated in a paper filed with the ways and means committee by J. C. Harrah, president of the Midvale Steel company, of Philadelphia. This company presented to the committee a request that no change be made in the present schedules of the tariff relating to metals, or the materials, either raw or in a partly made state, that are used in the manufacture of metals. The request was sustained by some very cogent arguments.

Mr. Harrah began by premising that the committee had two objects in view; first, to obtain sufficient revenue for the requirements of the government wisely and economically administered; and, second, to alleviate the burden of the cost of living to those who are least able to bear the load, because of insufficient means of subsistence. The president of the Midvale company then pointed out that any increase in the rate of duty on articles imported into this country would necessarily diminish the market for such articles and at the same time increase the cost of living. An increase of tariff rates would therefore defeat the very objects which the committee were professing to seek, while those objects would be promptly and efficaciously realized by the diminution of existing duties. In respect to protection to the laborer by higher tariff rates, Mr. Harrah said:

"While this additional tax might to a small extent increase the business of the manufacturer, any profit coming to him in this indirect manner must necessarily inure to his sole benefit, because the question of wages is one of supply and demand, and cannot in any way be affected by tariff legislation, and no manufacturer would permit any false sentiment to influence him to pay the laborer one dollar more for wages than the market supply of labor would warrant."

The Midvale company is engaged in the manufacture of steel only, and it does not desire any higher duties on articles competing with its products than now exist. Mr. Harrah gave conclusive reasons for this attitude of his company. The Wilson law reduced the tariff on tires one-half, and yet the base price of tires to-day is four cents per pound, as it was under the McKinley law. Nor has the Wilson law affected the number of tires manufactured in this country to any appreciable extent, as is shown by the facts that the Midvale company is the largest maker of this product in the United States, and that its business has steadily increased from year to year.

Moreover, tariff rates are already so high that domestic manufacturers are exporting their products to foreign countries and selling them at higher prices there than here. The Midvale company makes steel castings and sells them abroad, receiving from 20 to 50 per cent. more in England than it can get in this country. This company is now earnestly engaged in increasing its trade abroad, and its president greatly fears that any increase of duty in the metal schedules by exciting retaliatory measures on the part of foreign nations might have disastrous effect upon this new trade.

No better tariff reform document than this letter has appeared. It should receive a wide circulation.—*Illinois State Register.*

## Wages Reduced.

One of the heavy contributors to the republican campaign fund was the Pennsylvania Steel company of Harrisburg. Though able to make large contributions in aid of the election of "the Advance Agent of Prosperity" it appears that the company is not able to continue paying its men good wages in spite of the success of their candidate. A notice of a ten per cent. reduction in wages has been posted at the works and it will affect about 3,000 employees. The question arises whether it might not have been better for the company to keep the money it gave the republicans to use in their "Campaign of Education" and use it in keeping up the wages of its men. Perhaps this would have been of greater assistance in bringing about that "dawn of prosperity" which our republican contemporaries have been trying to see for a long time than the use which was made of the money.—*Buffalo Times.*

## A Tariff for Monopolists.

"It is a great piece of nonsense to attempt to bring about prosperity by enacting a monopoly tariff. Our country does not suffer from a flood of foreign goods nor from competition with foreign manufacturers. Our ruin and bankruptcy are owing to the impoverishment of the agriculturists, brought about by discarding silver as money and putting gold at a premium, and thus piling bounties on our competitors abroad and benefiting the gold oligarchy at home. Our own people have been impoverished and sacrificed and made unable to buy. Hence our manufacturers lost our home market, their great market, and lost prosperity. We must restore silver, abolish monopoly, lighten, not increase, burdens, and so relieve the people and bring back prosperity."—*Canton (O.) Democrat.*

It looks as if the American farmer had outgrown that stage where he could be convinced that a high tariff on agricultural products not imported into this country constituted protection.—*Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.*

## AGITATING THE TARIFF.

The Protective Game Is Up with the Farmers.

It is to be observed that the republican organs manifest very little cordiality in such support as they are giving the republican tariff programme. Many of them do not touch upon the subject at all. During the past four years numbers of republican papers have protested against the unreasonably high rates that are demanded by those who are in a position to ask for and insist upon receiving the benefits that accrue from republican protection. Those benefits do not apply widely, and it is to be observed that outside that comparatively small circle where protection is helpful there is very little support given to the proposed tariff, and such support as there is is not of the heartiest.

As for the farmers—well, the protection game may be said to be up in the agricultural districts. It has been played so often during a long period that it is sadly the worse for the wear and tear to which it has been subjected. The republicans must shortly realize, if they do not realize already, that the farmer thoroughly understands them and he will not permit himself to be victimized by any of their old and well-worn tricks, at any rate. He may be caught by something new, but he is through with walking into the protection trap. At least this is the way the signs point, as witness a resolution adopted by the Pennsylvania State Grange a couple of months ago, when it declared:

"That we cannot deceive ourselves with the idea that any measure of protection to our industries offered by a tariff on imports can avail in the slightest degree to benefit the grower of those crops of which he produces a surplus for export and whose prices are necessarily made in the world's market where they are and must continue to be disposed of. That while protection countries which are importers of agricultural products may in a measure remedy the evil of low prices by increasing the duties on agricultural imports, it is manifestly impossible for those which produce a surplus for export to give the least particle of relief to the interest of the farmers by a high tariff on these products."

Protection is doubtless still good for generous campaign contributions, and the most must be made of such fruit of it, for it is clearly good for nothing else. When the great agricultural element admits seeing the folly and futility of it, its promoters may well regret it as having had its day. It's a poor thing to offer as an excuse for wholesale and violent disturbance of business at a time when business is so much in need of a rest.—*Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader.*

## FAVORITISM OF REPUBLICANS.

Protection Makes the Rich Richer and the Poor Poorer.

The incoming administration is as poor in political wisdom as it is in patriotism. Posing as the advance agent of prosperity, the republicans are doing all they can to earn the reputation of continuers of adversity. The present tinkering of the tariff will do much to injure the party in the coming campaign. There is nothing more business-destroying than the uncertainty which always accompanies tariff revision, and in this instance it will be all the more distasteful to the people because it is well known that the legislation of the extra session is largely, if not entirely, for the purpose of favoring industries already favored too much, and of protecting monopolies that are already sufficiently unpopular.

But McKinley and tariff protection are ever to be linked together, it would seem. It is quite fair to presume that the coming bill will be as unpopular and unjust as was its detested predecessor. Besides, the republican party is pledged to the plutocratic interests, and Hanna, the friend of capital and the uncompromising foe of labor, will dictate a policy that will steadily continue to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.—*Tammany Times.*

## PRESS COMMENTS.

—Some folks are apparently animated by a desire to make this a government by the trusts, of the trusts and for the trusts.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—When the republican thinks his vote is not needed, the colored citizen is a plain "nigger"; if the result is doubtful, he is a "negro"; and if success depends upon his vote, he becomes "a colored gentleman."—*Tammany Times.*

—American steel rails are selling way below English prices and our manufacturers have even been invading England, but that is no reason for the removal of duties in the new republican tariff bill. The trust will want to reorganize in a few weeks. Then the duty will be necessary to keep up exorbitant prices to the home consumer.—*Kansas City Times.*

—Under ordinary conditions of business competition a decline in the price of raw material, other things being equal, is accompanied by a decline in the price of the manufactured article. But when the market is controlled by a monopoly combine the managers of the monopoly fix the price of the raw material and the price of the manufactured product. The limit of the latter is the price which will enable outside competitors to undersell the combine, and the tariff differential on sugar has given the sugar trust an ample margin. Here is the whole operation of the protected trust laid bare.—*St. Louis Republic.*

## A LITTLE NONSENSE.

—Mr. Dukane—"That man yonder seems very pensive. Do you suppose he is in love?" Mr. Gaswell—"O, no; that's impossible. I know him very well. He's married."—*Philadelphia North American.*

—Has your son any special talent?" asked one man. "Yes," replied another; "I think he's an inventor." "Has he invented many things?" "Yes; most of them reasons why I should give him money."—*Washington Star.*

—Oswalley—"I hear one of your freshmen was pretty badly injured the other day. How was it?" Hankins—"Why, it was in the elocution and oratory class. He had such a heavy voice that he strained his back in trying to raise it."—*University of Michigan Wrinkle.*

—All Styles Supplied.—"I want a poster got out," said the commercial gentleman. "Certainly," said the artist. "I get them up on three systems: The opium, the lobster-and-ice-cream supper, and the Welsh rabbit. Which will you have?"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Aunt Maria (at the theater)—"Why do all those men rush out in breathless haste the moment the curtain falls?" Uncle Henry—"Just wait till they come in again and you'll understand it." When they returned there was not a breathless one among them.—*Boston Transcript.*

—"The last victory," remarked the Spanish general, in a tone of great irritation, "was not nearly as brilliant as I expected it to be." "Whom do you consider to blame?" "I can't quite make up my mind whether the person who spoiled it was the typewriter, the telegraph operator, or the compositor."—*Washington Star.*

## A PET SQUIRREL.

No Other Animal Is So Clean in Its Personal Habits.

In my favorite summer resort at the lower edge of the Black Forest, the quaint old town of Laufenburg, a farmer's boy one day brought me a young squirrel for sale. He was a tiny creature, probably not yet weaned, a variation on the ordinary type of the European *Sciurus vulgaris*, gray instead of the usual red, and with black tail and ears, so that at first, as he contented himself with drinking his milk and sleeping, I was not sure that he was not a dormouse. But examination of the paws, with their delicate anatomy, so marvelously like the human hand in their flexibility and handiness, and the graceful curl of his tail, settled the question of genus; and mindful of my boyhood and early pets, I bought him and named him Billy. From the first moment that he became my companion he gave me his entire confidence, and accepted his domestication without the least indication that he considered it captivity. There is generally a short stage of mute rebellion in wild creatures before they come to accept us entirely as their friends—a longing for freedom which makes precautions against escape necessary. This never appeared in Billy; he came to me for his bread and milk, and slept in my pocket, from the first, and enjoyed being caressed as completely as if he had been born under my roof.

No other animal is so clean in its personal habits as the squirrel when in health; and Billy soon left the basket which cradled his infancy, and habitually slept under a fold of my bed-cover, sometimes making his way to my pillow and sleeping by my cheek; and he never knew what a cage was except when traveling, and even then for the most part he slept in my pocket. He went with me to the table d'hôte, and when invited out sat on the edge of the table and ate his bit of bread with a decorum that made him the admiration of all the children in the hotel, so that he accompanied me in all my journeys. He acquired a passion for tea sweet and warm, and to my indulgence this taste I fear I owe his early loss. He had full liberty to roam in my room; but his favorite resort was my work-table when I was at work; and when his diet became nuts he used to hide them among my books, and then come to hunt them out again, like a child with its toys. I sometimes found my typewriter stopped, and discovered a hazelnut in the works. And when tired of his hide-and-seek he would come to the edge and nod to me, to indicate that he wished to go into my pocket or be put down to run about the room; and he soon made a limited language of movements of his head to tell me his few wants—food, drink, to sleep, or to take a climb on the highest piece of furniture in the room.

He was from the beginning devoted to me, and naturally became like a spoiled child. If I gave him an uncracked nut, he rammed it back into my hand to be cracked for him with irresistible persistence. I did as many parents do, and indulged him, to his harm and my own later grief. I could not resist that coaxing nodding, and gave him what he wished—tea when I had mine, and cracked his nuts, to the injury of his teeth, I was told. In short I made him as happy as I knew how.—*W. J. Stillman, in Century.*

## The Pleiades.

The Pleiades contain six stars visible to eyes of an ordinary keenness, though 12 or 14 have been counted in this cluster by persons of extraordinary eyesight. A two-inch telescope shows about 60 stars in this cluster.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*



## Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

## Hood's Pills

insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

### LATE STATE NEWS.

The Jackson-Walling trial cost Campbell county upwards of \$10,000.

John Gaitkill, the veteran barber of Lexington, died there the other day.

J. J. Jones, of Morganfield, is trying to introduce the sugar beet industry into Union county.

The members of the Christian church at Cynthiana have decided to build a \$20,000 church.

Two hundred bushels of wheat were sold in Nicholasville the other day for 95 cents per bushel.

A man getting over a drunk in Louisville went to the mayor to get a sawmill license so that he could holler.

A Petersburg farmer utilized an old gray goose as an incubator and hatched out 34 chickens at one setting.

A live alligator, nine feet long, has been at the Winchester express office for some time and the agent don't know what to do with it.

Chester Bray, of Pike county, went home the other night and found a big wildcat in his bed. Chester shut the door, caging the animal, and shot it through the window.

The board of magistrates of Jessamine county unanimously adopted standard time to govern them, and in consequence the courthouse clock at Nicholasville was set back 22 minutes.

Mrs. Eliza Summers, of Goodnight, Barren county, easily leads the ladies of the county in the poultry industry this season. At last accounts she had 157 young chickens and eleven hens setting.

For twenty-six years Elder Sweeney has been the pastor of the Paris Christian church, and his continued labors have broken him down. His church has given him a long vacation to recuperate.

Mr. Dee Owen, of Moscow, while out hunting one day last week, shot a large gray eagle which measured 7 feet and 4 inches from tip to tip. He captured the bird and it is still alive.—Hickman Courier.

A large barn belonging to Mrs. McFee, of Francesville, Boone county, was struck by lightning and burned, together with its contents, consisting of five horses, a lot of hay and farming implements.

Mrs. Emile Jewell, aged 65 years, and Abel Lewis, 17, were married in Knott county. It is the aged bride's fifth matrimonial venture, and she is the mother of thirty-one children, the youngest older than her boy husband.

It is thought that the murderers, Franklin and Moore, who escaped from the county jail, at Paintsville, March 31, are in hiding near Goodloe, Floyd county, heavily armed. There is a liberal reward for each one, and detectives are on their trail.

Joe Aldridge, of Trigg county, found an egg in a nest at home one day last week that is a curiosity indeed. In raised letters on the shell are the letters and figures; "Silver 1900." The egg been seen and examined by 200 or 300 people.—Telephone.

A large black bear was seen near the western line this week, says the Paducah News. Josh Clover, the veteran hunter, with his thirty hounds, struck his trail and is now chasing him in the woods. It is supposed the bear was driven out of the bottoms by high waters.

The Christian church at Corydon is divided into two factions, and in a short time will have two houses of worship in that village. The brick is now on the ground for the erection of a church building. The structure is to cost in the neighborhood of \$4,000.

Samuel Willeford, of Wallacetown, seems to be a great admirer of hen fruit as he is reported to have recently eaten thirty eggs, a lot of onions and apples, then started for home to get something

more to eat. He offers a wager of \$10 that he can eat sixty soft boiled eggs.

James Mullins, a prosperous young Letcher county farmer, recently sold a large walnut tree to a Cincinnati firm for \$500 cash. The tree measured 24 feet in circumference and was 90 feet to the first limb. He has another one, 18 feet in circumference, for which he refused \$300 cash.

An attempt has been made to intimidate H. C. Petta, eight miles from Lancaster, by posting a notice on his flouring mill threatening violence if he sells any flour at more than \$2 per hundred. Petta wrote on the notice as follows: "I will sell flour as I d—d please, and you can find me at home any time."

Judge Cantrill, of Frankfort, has an eye open to business. In excusing Capt. Noel Gaines from serving on the grand jury, he said: "Mr. Gaines, while you are not a civil officer, you are an officer of the state militia, and you may be called into service at any moment, as the legislature is here, so I will excuse you from service."

A darky passed through town Monday sitting in a cart drawn by a three-legged horse. We were informed that he was a scatterer of the gospel. He wore a little hat on the side of his head and reared back with as much dignity as the president did when in a special coach a short time ago while on his way to Washington to take charge of Mr. Cleveland's chair.—Sandy Herald.

Fire broke out in Nicholasville last week and threatened destruction of the entire business portion of that city. Some controversy between the officials and waterworks company prevented the use of water, but the indignant citizens procured hose, broke open the water plugs and thus averted a serious conflagration. Now Nicholasville has a lawsuit on its hands for using water without a contract.

### Costs Less to Work Convicts on Roads Than to Feed the Idle Men.

The state of North Carolina has been very progressive in the movement for good roads. Prof. Holmes, state geologist, has prepared a report on the subject which shows the money raised in North Carolina for road purposes to be \$109,000. The largest amount, \$36,000, is raised by Mecklenburg county; the next largest, \$12,000, in Buncombe, and third, \$9,300, in Forsyth. The total number of counties that have adopted a road tax is about thirty. They are working their roads now by this system wholly or in part. Reports from a number of counties working convicts on their roads show it costs less to work them on the public roads than it does to feed them in the county jail. In Wake, for instance, it costs 204 cents; in Mecklenburg, Forsyth, Durham and Alamance, it costs 20 cents per day per convict to work them on the public roads. This cost includes board, clothes, medical attendance and salaries of the guards. Whereas in these same counties, when these prisoners are kept in jail, it costs on an average of 28 cents per day per prisoner to support them. The report shows, furthermore, that the convicts enjoy better health when working on the roads than when in jail.—Southern Wheelman.

### Never Read Much.

Here is the way a Texas paper puts it: "When you ask a man to subscribe for your paper and he says, 'Oh! I never read much, besides times are too plagued tight,' for God's sake apologize to him for the mistake and leave him. Life is too short to waste time in trying to teach a mule to sing soprano. All gentlemen nowadays read newspapers—and lots of them. Show us a man who lives in a town or county and never subscribes for a newspaper published there, and we will show you a man whose head is shaped like a piece of pie, with the point up, and whose ignorance is only exceeded by his gigantic gall. A local newspaper is an institution that works every day and night, and every decent man in the community is in honor bound to assist in its support. The great trouble is that some swell-headed galoots fancy they are making the editor a present when they take his paper. We have the profoundest sympathy for the man who lives in a town for years and never subscribes for his home paper. If that poor fellow was to encounter an idea in a lane, he would turn and fly the other way, with the tail of his garment beating the atmosphere. One of them hasn't common sense enough to keep warm in hades."

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### HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

### WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail mention THE HAZEL GREEN HERALD and send your full postoffice address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

Bill Nye began his literary career by the publication of a sheet which was called the "Boomerang." He soon became financially embarrassed, which prevented him from publishing his paper. It seems that he had enough subscribers to support his publication, but many were bad pay. We quote a notice published in the Boomerang that may be of interest to THE HERALD subscribers who are two or three years in arrears. The notice reads: "A man may use a wart on the back of his neck for a collar button; ride on the back coach of a railroad train to save interest on his money until the conductor comes around; stop his watch at night to save wear and tear; leave his 'i' or 't' without a dot or cross to save ink; pasture his mother's grave to save corn; but a man of this kind is a gentleman and a scholar compared to the fellow who will take this paper two, three or four years, and, when asked to pay for it, put it back into the postoffice and have it marked 'refused'."



### A Signal of Safety

As the bell-buoy enables the mariner to avoid sunken rocks and shoals, so Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey wards off the serious consequences of a cough neglected. It stops the cough and cures the cause. "I was seriously affected with a cough for 25 years. Paid hundreds of dollars to doctors and for medicine, but everything failed until I tried Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. This wonderful remedy saved my life."—J. R. BOHLEN, Grantburg, Ill.

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The five-cent packages are not yet to be had of all dealers, although it is probable that almost any druggist will obtain a supply when requested by a customer to do so; but in any case a single carton, containing ten tablets, will be sent, postage paid, to any address for five cents in stamps, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 50 Spruce St., New York. Until the goods are thoroughly introduced to the trade, agents and peddlers will be supplied at a price which will allow them a fair margin of profit, viz., 1 dozen cartons for 49 cents—by mail 50 cents. 12 dozen (144 cartons) for \$4.35—by mail for \$4.45. 4 gross (288 cartons) for \$16.25. 25 gross (3,600 cartons) for \$125. Cash with the order in every case, and freight or express charges at the buyer's cost.

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	No. 1. Daily.	No. 5. Daily, ex. Sunday.
Lexington	10 00 am	4 35 pm
Avon	9 31 am	3 55 pm
Winchester	9 10 am	2 25 pm
Fairlie	8 54 am	2 00 pm
Indian Flds	8 37 am	1 10 pm
Clay City	8 19 am	11 40 am
Stanton	8 10 am	11 20 am
Filson	7 55 am	10 48 am
Dundee	7 43 am	10 17 am
Nat. Bridge	7 38 am	10 07 am
Torment	7 24 am	9 35 am
Beatty's Jc	7 03 am	8 25 am
Three F's C	6 53 am	8 00 am
Athol	6 32 am	7 18 am
Elkatawa	6 08 am	6 30 am
Jackson	6 00 am	6 10 am

#### EAST BOUND.

STATIONS	No. 6.	
	No. 2. Daily.	No. 6. Daily, ex. Sunday.
Lexington	2 20 pm	6 30 am
Avon	2 47 pm	7 08 am
Winchester	3 07 pm	8 10 am
Fairlie	3 21 pm	8 54 am
Indian Flds	3 37 pm	9 24 am
Clay City	3 55 pm	11 45 am
Stanton	4 05 pm	12 10 pm
Filson	4 18 pm	12 41 pm
Dundee	4 32 pm	1 15 pm
Nat. Bridge	4 37 pm	1 26 pm
Torment	4 51 pm	2 00 pm
Beatty's Jc	5 16 pm	3 05 pm
Three F's C	5 26 pm	3 25 pm
Athol	5 48 pm	4 12 pm
Elkatawa	6 12 pm	5 05 pm
Jackson	6 20 pm	5 20 pm

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